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The Universal Instructor in all Arts and Sciences:

AND

Pennsylvania Gazette.

To be continued Weekly. *Tue 20th of the 1st Month*, 1729.

ACC

THERE are four *Euphonick Accents*, and twenty five *Tonic*, of which some are placed above, and others below the Syllables; the *Hebrew Accents* serving not only to regulate the Risings and Fallings of the Voice, but also to distinguish the Sections, Periods, and Members of Periods in a Discourse; and to answer the same Purpose with the Points in other Languages.

Their *Accents* are divided into *Emperors*, *Kings*, *Dukes*, &c. each bearing a Title answerable to the Importance of the Distinction it makes.---Their Emperor rules over a whole Phrase, and terminates the Sense compleatly; answering to our Point.---Their King answers to our Colon, and their Duke to our Comma.---The King, however, occasionally becomes a Duke, and the Duke a King, as the Phrases are more or less short.---It must be noted, by the Way, that the Management and Combination of these *Accents* differs in *Hebrew* Poetry from what it is in Prose.

The Use of these Tonic or Grammatical *Accents* has been much controverted; some holding that they distinguish the Sense, while others maintain that they are only intended to regulate the Musick or Singing; alledging that the *Jews* sing rather than read the Scriptures in their Synagogues.

The Truth seems here to be between the two Opinions; for tho' we are inclined to think, that the Primary Intention of these *Accents* was to direct the Singing; yet the Singing seems to have been regulated according to the Sense; so that the *Accents* seem not only to guide the Singing, but also to point out the Distinctions.---Tho' it must be confess'd, that many of these Distinctions are too subtil and inconsiderable; nor can the modern Writers, or the Editors of old ones, agree in the Matter; some of them making twice as many of these Distinctions as others.

The *Hebrew Accents*, in effect, have something common with those of the *Greeks* and *Latins*; and something peculiar to the *Hebrew*.---What they have in common, is, that they mark the Tones; shewing how the Voice is to be rais'd and sunk on certain Syllables. What they have peculiar, is, that they do the Office of the Points in other Languages.

Be this as it will, 'tis certain the antient *Hebrews* were not acquainted with these *Accents*; so that, at best they are not *Jure Divino*.---The Opinion which prevails among the Learned, is, that they were invented about the VIth Century, by the *Jewish* Doctors of the School of *Tiberias*, called the *Massoretes*.

The learned *Hennin*, affirms 'em to be of *Arabic* Invention; and to have been adopted and transfer'd thence into the *Hebrew* by the *Massoretes*: He adds, that they were first brought to their degree of Perfection, by Rabbi *Juda Ben David Chiug*, a Native of *Fez*, in the XIth Century.---'Tis indeed possible, the *Jews* might borrow their Points from the *Arabs*; but how they should have their *Accents* from 'em is hard to conceive, the *Arabic* Language having no such thing as *Accents*, either in Prose or Verse.

The same *Hennin* makes the Arab *Alchabil Ebn Ahmed*, who lived about the Time of *Mahomet*, the great Improver of the *Arabic Accents*.---The chief ground of the Opinion, is, that this Writer is said to have been the first that reduced Poetry into an Art; marking the Measures and Quantities of the Verses, by the *Latins* call'd *Pedes*, and by us, *Feet*.---Add, that the Share *Hennin* gives Rabbi *Juda* of *Fez*, in compleating the *Hebrew Accents*, is chiefly founded on the common Opinion, that this Rabbin was the first Grammarian among the *Jews*. But the Opinion is erroneous; there having been a *Hebrew* Grammar compos'd by R. *Saadias Gaon*, many Years before R. *Juda*. In M. *Simon's* Critical History of the Old Testament, we have a Catalogue of *Hebrew* Grammars; at the Head of which is this of R. *Saadias*: M. *Simon*, on this Occasion, observes, "That "after the *Jews* of *Tiberias* had added Points and *Ac-* "*cents* to the Text of the Old Testament, the Doctors "of the other Schools began to do the like in their "Copies, which were afterwards imitated by the rest.

As to the *Greek Accents*, now seen both in the manuscript and printed Books, there has been no less Dispute about their Antiquity and Use, than about those of the *Hebrews*.---*Isaac Vossius*, in an expres Treatise *de Accentibus Græcanicis*, endeavours to prove them of modern Invention; asserting, that antiently they had nothing of this Kind but a few Notes in their Poetry, which were invented by *Aristophanes* the Grammarian, about the Time of *Ptolemy Philopater*; and that these were of musical, rather than grammatical Use, serving as Aids in the singing of their Poems; and very different from those introduced afterwards.

He adds that *Aristarchus*, a Disciple of *Aristophanes*, improved on his Master's Art; but that all they both did only tended to facilitate Youth in the making of Verses.---The same *Vossius* shews from several antient Grammarians, that the manner of writing the *Greek Accents* in those Days was quite different from those used in our Books.

Hen. Christ. Hennin, in a Dissertation published to shew that the *Greek* Tongue ought not to be pronounced according to the *Accents*, espouses the Opinion of *Vossius*, and even carries the Matter still further.---He thinks that *Accents* were the Invention of the *Arabians*, about nine hundred Years ago; and that they were only used in Poetry; that they were intended to ascertain the Pronunciation of the *Greek*, and to keep out that Barbarism which was then breaking in upon them; that the antient *Accents* of *Aristophanes* were perfectly agreeable to the genuine *Greek* Pronunciation, but that the modern ones of the *Arabs* destroy it.

Wetstein, *Greek* Professor at *Basil*, in a learned Dissertation, endeavours to prove the *Greek Accents* of an older standing.---He owns that they were not always form'd in the same manner by the Antients; but thinks that Difference owing to the different Pronunciation which obtain'd in the several Parts of *Greece*.

He brings several Reasons *à priori* for the Use of *Accents*, even in the earliest Days; as that they then Wrote all in capital Letters, equidistant from each other, without any Distinction either of Words or Phrases; which without *Accents* could scarce be intelligible: And that *Accents* were necessary to distinguish ambiguous Words, and to point out their proper meaning: which he confirms from a Dispute on a Passage in *Homer*, mention'd by *Aristotle* in his *Poeticks*, Chap. V. Accordingly, he observes, that the *Syrians*, who have tonic, but no distinctive *Accents*, have yet invented certain Points, placed either below or above the Words, to shew their Mood, Tense, Person, or Sense.

ACCENT, in Musick, is a Modulation of the Voice, to express a Passion.

Every

Every Bar or Measure is divided into *Accented* and *unaccented* Parts.

The *Accented* Parts are the Principal; being those intended chiefly to move and affect: 'Tis on these the Spirit of the Musick depends.

The beginning and Middle; or the Beginning of the first half of the Bass, and the beginning of the latter half thereof, in common Time; and the beginning or first of the three Notes in triple Time; are always the *Accented* Parts of the Measure.

In common Time, the first and third Crotchet of the Bar are on the *Accented* Part of the Measure.--In Triple Time, where the Notes always go by three and three, that which is in the Middle of every three is always *unaccented*; the first and last *accented*. But the *Accent* in the first is so much Stronger, that in many Cases the last is accounted as if it had no *Accent*.

The Harmony is always to be full, and void of Discords in the *accented* Parts of the Measure.

In the *unaccented* Parts this is not so necessary; Discords here passing without any great Offence to the Ear.

Nascitur in tenebris Animal puer inscius Infans.
Conferat ad prælum *se, cito fiet homo.*

A Servile Imitation of any Writing which has already stood the general Taste, and is approv'd, becomes immediately the Object of our Censure, as the *Original* excels. And for this Reason there has not any thing been more universally, or more justly rejected, than an Attempt to support the *Spectator*, in a Production of the *Reverend Dean*, under the Title of the Ninth Volume. If this very Title has travell'd to the Knowledge of my Readers, it may be necessary to tell them, the Fate of this Book in some Sort falls on all that have endeavour'd to succeed in that Way. And what if I confess, the *Pannick* (lest unawares I should proceed on the same Model) obliges me to reserve the Liberty (which every generous Mind will allow to be just) of continuing this *Paper* regularly, by Intervals, or indeed dropping it whenever an Inconvenience to the Author, or his Inclinations may direct him to retire into Silence.

When my Readers find it is not impos'd upon them, the Author expects a Reception as his Modesty or Merit may deserve; for we must recur to this, unless we are resolv'd to droll on in a serene Stupidity, regardless of Approbation or Censure: And let us pretend to the contrary, in as many florid Words as possible, the Publick are still Arbiters of what is offer'd to their Notice, and no Man can have a Right of forcing his Sentiments, when those Sentiments are no longer instructive, of which they are absolute Judges.

There is a farther Reason for this Conduct, less generous perhaps, but not less surely grounded on the general Dislike Men shew towards what is absolutely in their Power, while still to proceed for something unpossess'd, creates the *Novelty* we are so fond of; and I hope to stand excus'd, if I should apply to this Passion, sometimes by giving broad Hints at my Name; and sometimes at my Circumstances, with little Excuses for laying down my *Lucubrations*, that the Uncertainty and Search may produce a Pleasure which can neither be told nor accounted for, but that *it is*.

When I have discharg'd this Justice due to the publick, and acknowledged sincerely how very much an Author is in their Power, I cannot forgive the *Busy-Body* for censuring a just and common Introduction to an Acquaintance with the World, as, *If this meets with suitable Reception*, ------or *If this meets with due Encouragement*, when there is no other Reason under the Sun that can encourage a Man to proceed, unless he is resolutely determin'd by his mere Opinion, when 'tis well known we judge not of any Thing with more Partiality than our own Performances. Thus when a *suitable* Reception is concluded with general *Contempt*, it will a little excuse the Misfortune, that he has before made some Provision by his prudent Foresight; but He, whose overweening Fondness has bid an unnatural Defiance to the Publick, retires into Oblivion or Ignominy with an awkard, if not ridiculous Circumstance, for which Reason it is expected the *Busy Body* retract immediately on this Notice, the whole concluding Paragraph of his Introductory Paper.

If upon all this, I set up for my self, the Perplexity encreases upon me, when methinks I hear somebody saying, *'Tis true, You are an Author, but of What?* Why, if you read on, you shall soon find what the Subject is, and as for the Name, 'twas long ago a Custom to reserve one for what adventitious Accident should happen, as *Africanus* and *Cicero* among the Ancients, and among our politer Country-Folk, *Ironsides* and *Longshanks* were attributed to Men of superior Rank; and if ever this *Infant* should grow big enough to be nam'd, I shall take it into Consideration, consult my Friends, and call it something or other by the Time it begins to prattle.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Drusseldorp, Octob. 1.

The King of *Prussia* having strictly forbidden the forcing of Men into the Service, in his Dominions, and declared, that such Officers as act contrary to his Declaration, shall be cashier'd; many Families who formerly forsook their Habitations in *Prussia*, on Account of these Violences, are going to settle there again.

Baden, Octob. 7. Publick Prayers are put up in all the Churches of *Strasburg*, for a Dauphin of France. The King of Sardinia has hired a great many *French* Engineers to employ them in fortifying his Frontier Places.

Edinburgh, Octob. 30. A Person who frequents the Park, having long notic'd a Man to come from a Cleft towards the Northwest of *Salisbury* Rocks, had the Curiosity some Days ago to climb the Precipice, to see if possibly he might discern something that could invite him there: He found a shallow Pit, which delivered him into a little Room or Vault, hung with dress'd Leather, and lighted from the Roof, the Window cover'd with a Bladder: It is thought to have been the Cell of an Hermit in anci-

ancient Times, tho' now the Hiding-Place of a Gang of Rogues.

London, Octob. 2.

They write from Windsor, that the Lady *Joy*, a Widow in the 94th Year of her Age, was presented to the King and Queen, and was graciously received: She was introduced by the Lord of the Bed-chamber in waiting, having been conducted to Court by Mr. *Parr*, late High Sheriff of *Berkshire*. This Lady kissed King *Charles* the Ist's Hand.

On the 13th Instant, three Herring-Pies were presented at Windsor, each in the Form of a Castle, *viz.* one to his Majesty, and the other two to the Secretaries of State, from the Mayor, Aldermen, and Capital Burgesses of the Town of *Great Yarmouth* in *Norfolk*, it being the Tenure of the Charter of that ancient Corporation.

They write from *Bath*, that when it was reported there that the Duke *de Ripperda* was arrived in that City, some Time since, on his way for *London*, a brave Gentlewoman appeared there that Day in Publick, in a *Spanish* Dress, having a Veil on, and 'twas presently given out that she was the Keeper of the Castle of *Segovia*'s Daughter who had assisted him in his Escape, whereupon great Numbers of all Ranks crowded to see her *Spanish* Ladyship, but at last she was discovered to be a Fruit-woman of that City, which a Person of Distinction had hired to play that Farce.

William Hales formerly mention'd as committed to Newgage, for forging the Hand of ----- *Gibson*, an eminent Banker, enter'd his Petition at the Old Bailey, praying the Court, that he might be allowed Restitution for 36 South-Sea and East-India Bonds, 560 Guineas, a Gold Watch, *&c.* (which were taken from him when he was taken into Custody) in Order to enable him to make his Defence on the several Indictments against him; so that the Court, on hearing the Council on both Sides, recommended the Affair to the Prosecutor, who return'd him his Gold Watch, and 20 Guineas.

Dec. 18. *The said* Hales *was tried upon* 4 *Indictments brought by the said* Gibson, *for forging Notes under his Hand for* 6400 l. *and on two others for receiving Money on them, and was found guilty of all. 'Twas observed that his Case would admit of little or no Defence: His Sentence is deferred 'till next Sessions.*

Dublin, Nov. 2. A most inhumane and villainous Act was last Week brought to Light, as appears by many Affidavits, *viz.* One *Trott*, Master of the Scarborough, took in at *Newry* 130 Passengers for *Philadelphia*; but laying a Scheme to cast away the Ship, and save himself, she was scarcely got to Sea, when he forced the Helm from the Pilot's Hands, and steer'd the Ship on a known Rock; which being observed by some Passengers, they drove him from the Helm, and, by much ado, got safe into this Harbour, where if they had not come, they must (had they not been cast away) have been starved, the Ship, on Examination, having not 3 Weeks Provision on Board. They are all come on Shore, intending to get Satisfaction from the Master, who, 'tis likely will be punished, if effectually prosecuted.

Boston, Feb. 24.

On the 20th Instant his Excellency Governor *Burnet*, with the Advice of the Council, was pleased to order and appoint the 20th of *March* next, to be observed as a Day of Fasting and Prayer throughout this Province.

We have an Account from *Province-Town* on *Cape-Cod*, that a Sloop coming from *Carolina* bound for this Place, *John Lundin* Master, was drove ashore on the Back-side of that Town, and by the Violence of the Weather was beat to Pieces, and the said Master with 5 other Persons (one a Woman) lost their Lives, 5 of the Bodies are taken up and buried. The Vessel beat upon the Sand till about the Break of Day before she stove to Pieces, and all the Persons aboard till then; two of the Men together with Capt. *Lundin* got on shore: He was so spent, he could not speak nor go, whereupon the two other led him up some Way to a sandy Spot, and were there oblig'd to leave him, and made the best of their Way to the first House they could, which was 3 or 4 Miles from the said Place; and it was after Meeting in the Forenoon before they could find the same; upon which several Persons went down to the Place where Capt. *Lundin* was left, but found him dead upon his Hands and Knees in the same Place. 'Tis remarkable, that the Violence of the Sea had wash'd off all the Woman's Cloaths and cast her naked on Shore. Our Informer further relates, the Husband of this Woman, with several others, after they had been some Time on their Passage in this Vessel, by reason of Shortness of Provision, went on board another Vessel who was in Company with them coming from the same Place, and bound hither likewise. The Dead Bodies were taken up at some considerable Distance from one another, and were buried near the Place where they were found. Several Hundred Barrels of Tar are cast ashore, many of which are broke and entirely lost.

We are likewise informed, that another Vessel was then cast away near the same Place on the Cape, loaden with Salt, *Godfrey* Commander, bound for this Place, which likewise stove to Pieces, and the Vessel and Cargo lost, excepting her Rigging and Sales, which are much damag'd, tho' all the Men got safe to Shore.

We are inform'd from *Rhode-Island*, that several Persons there, Men and Women who were Confederates in counterfeiting several of the Bills of that Colony, were last Week committed to Goal for the same; it seems they had not pass'd any of them; and were discover'd by one whom they let into the Secret.

Philadelphia, 20th of 1st Mo.

We have the melancholy News that the Ship *Sizargh*, *Nathan Cowman*, Master, who lately sail'd from *Philadelphia*, is lost with all her Cargo, and several of the Passengers and Sailors, near the *Irish* Coast.

One Night this Week, some vile Miscreants got into the fine Gardens of the Honourable *Clement Plumstead*, Esq; and cut down many of the fine Trees, and tore up the choicest Roots, *&c.* and as 'tis said, the Damage whereof comes to a very considerable Sum.

We have Advice by the *Thomas* and *John* lately arriv'd at this Port, who had about 8 Weeks Passage, from *London*, that another Vessel set Sail from thence, with a pretty many Letters, for this Place, much about the same Time.

Custom.

Cuſtom-Houſe, *Philadelphia, Mar.* 20 1729.

Entred Inwards.

Sloop Olive-Branch, *David Burth* from *Virginia.*
Pink, Thomas & John. *Andr. Ferguſon* from *London.*
Snow Gilbert, *Hugh Hughs* from *New-Caſtle.*

Entred outwards.

Ship Mary, *Rob. Dugliſh* to *Glaſcow.*
Scooner Swallow, *Nich. Ratledge*, to *Providence.*
Snow Gilbert, *Hugh Hughs*, to *Madera.*

Cleared.

Ship Pennſylvania Merchant, *Solomon Goad*, to *Jamaica.*
Sloop Cathr. & Ann, *Dunkan Murry*, to *Maryland.*

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SOme of the beſt Writing-Ink in the Province, with Bibles and Teſtaments, to be ſold extraordinary cheap by the Printer hereof.

VERY good Red Leather Chairs, the neweſt Faſhion, Fine *Flanders*-Bed-Ticks, and ſundry other *European* Goods, and likewiſe Cinamon, at a very reaſonable Rates, and choice *New-England* Hopps, and very good Beavour Hats, and Silk-Stockings to be ſold by *Peter Baynton*, living at the lower End of *Front-ſtreet.*

TO be Sold by *Jacob Stowbar*, a large Plantation of Six Hundred Acres of Upland and Marſh, of which there is already Fourſcore Acres drained, lying in *Penn's-Neck*, and commonly call'd *Slooby's Point*. The ſaid Plantation joins upon the River *Delaware*, and has the Privilege of fiſhing a Mile and half along the River; ſo that there can be Yearly made Thirty or Forty Pounds by Fiſh. There are alſo three Orchards upon it, and if the whole were divided into two Plantations, each of them will eaſily afford to keep one Hundred Head of Cattle, and a Hundred Sheep. It is alſo convenient for a Merchant's Store or Shop. Any Perſon that has a Mind to know further, may be informed by *John Brick*, Eſq; or *Malachy Davis*, where they will alſo hear of the Owner.

Note. That any Perſon may take in 400 Acres of Land of the above Plantation, with 40 Pannels of Fence.

A Parcel of very good hard Soap, and Coffee to be ſold at very reaſonable rates by *Edward Shippen.*

AN Iron Mill for grinding Clay, and Cedar-Tub, with Iron Hoops, and other Utenſils, fit for a Potter. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

ALL Perſons Indebted to *Evan Jones*, at the PARACELSUS's Head in *Philadelphia*, are deſired to come and pay the ſame, or Expect further Trouble.

RUN away the 24th Day of *February* laſt from *Samuel Wright*, and *Richard Kirby*, both of *New-Hanover*, in the County of *Burlington*, two Servant Men named *Darby Broderick* and *Edward Green*, Iriſhmen, of a middle Stature, the one hath a home ſpun Kerſey Coat, of a yellow Colour, a Veſt of Mouſe Colour and white, a Pair of Leather Breeches of Indian Dreſs, and yellowiſh Stockings; the other hath a brown coloured Veſt, Leather Breeches, a Pair of white Stockings, and an old Felt-Hat. Whoſoever takes up the ſaid Servants, and ſecures them, ſo that their Maſters ſhall have them again, ſhall have three Pounds Reward, and reaſonable Charges paid by

Samuel Wright,
Richard Kirby.

To be Let very Reaſonable,

A Handſome convenient Houſe, two Story high, containing Six Rooms, Three Fire Places, with an Oven, and Well before the Door, and a handſome Garden, with choice Fruit Trees, joining to the Ship-Carpenter's, next Society-Hill. Enquire of *Elizabeth Benny*, at the ſaid Houſe, and be further inform'd.

To be Let or Sold, at a reaſonable Price.

SIX Acres of Paſture within Fence, back of *Spring-Garden.* Enquire of the Printer hereof, or *Chriſtopher Thompſon*, and know further.

BEnjamin *Morgan*, in *King's-ſtreet*, Wine-Cooper, having a good Sortment of ſundry fine Wines, Cordials, and other Spirits, with choice Pickling-Vinegar, he retails them out, at very reaſonable Rates.

To be Sold by *CHARLES READ.*

THree Hundred Acres of excellently good Land, well Timber'd and Water'd, lying in *Bucks*-County, about two Miles from the Court-houſe, and in the Neighbourhood of ſeveral Mills.

Seventy Six Acres of Land, within Six Miles of *Philadelphia*, bounding on *Cobb's* Creek, with the Privilege of joyning a Dam, and overflowing the Lands on the other Side of the Creek, which is conſtant, and one of the beſt Streams in *Pennſylvania* for a Mill.

Cedar-Shingles and Boards.

And a Parcel of good Sadlers-Ware very cheap.

Read, Try, Judge.

WHEREAS many honeſt People in this City, in this great Scarcity of Money are put to great Difficulties to get enough to go to Market, and are oftentimes forc'd, with great Loſs, to ſell their Houſhold-Goods, Apparel, *&c.* at Vendues;

This is therefore to give Notice, That there is an Office ſet up for ſelling all Sorts of Goods that ſhall be brought to the Printer hereof, who will faithfully tranſact that Affair for 'em, with exact Juſtice, unwearied Diligence, and profound Secrefy; and will advertiſe any Goods for 'em in this Gazette, Two Hundred and Fifty of which are printed every Week. If the Goods are ſold, at the Owner's Price, the Printer only deſires Three Shillings for his Advertiſements, and if the Goods are not ſold, he deſires nothing for his Trouble and ſo advertiſing; and will return the Goods again upon Demand. And if the ſaid Goods thus ſold, come but to Twenty Shillings, he deſires but Six-Pence, if to Forty Shillings, Twelve Pence, and if above Three Pounds, then only to pay the full Three Shillings for the Advertiſements.

As this Undertaking is contriv'd for publick Service, ſo by looking into this Paper, the Publick may conſtantly find what Goods are to be ſold, and may be furniſhed with what they want. All Moneys taken, to be paid to the Owners, the ſame Day as receiv'd.

Note, Several Perſons have already found the Benefit of this Method, and many Hundreds more may, by advertiſing in this Paper, at the aboveſaid Rates, reap the ſame Advantage.

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